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BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE-This Evening .- "No-BROADWAY THEATER - This Evening - "Little

BUNYAN HALL, Union Square-This Afternoon and EXHIBITION OF THOMAS BALL'S STATUE OF ED-NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening.

The Paris Pictures.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-This Evening. NEW-YORK THEATER-This Evening.-"Under the NIBLO'S GARDEN - This Evening - "The White OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening.-"A Midsum-

PIRE'S OPERA HOUSE-This Evening .- La Grange-PUTNAM'S GALLERY - This Day. - T. S. Noble's STEINWAY HALL - This Evening .- Harrison's Bal-lad Concert. Bickings English Opera Troupe, Leopold De Meyer, Carl

WALLACK'S - This Evening - "Captain of the

ANNOUNCEMENTS. BALLS THIS EVENING.-New-York Caledonian

LECTURES THIS EVENING.-Horace Greeley on the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, on "The Object and Method of Imparting to Young People a Knowledge of the Conditions of Human Well-Heing," at the Cooper Institute (second floor.) SKATING.—Match for Gentlemen at Mitchell's Fifth are Park, shemoon. Evening—"Carnival."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868.

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Bayard Taylor's Letters-The Last Erupto Bayard Taylor's Letters—The Last Eruption of Vesuvius, Immigration, Europe—a Letter from Our Own London Correspondent, Our Financial Policy, a Letter from an Occasional Washington Correspondent, Mexico, "Koot Hog or Die," and Nasby on the Kesults of Emancipation, on the second page this morning; Spiritual Developments, A Voice from Jeff Davis's Cabinet, the Money and other Markets, on the third; Scientific Hems on the sixth, and Law Intelligence, Keal Estate, the Soldiers' Messenger Company Rantist Missionary Union, More Extravagence, Real Estate, the Soldiers Messenger Com-pany, Baptist Missionary Union, More Extrava-gance, Gift Swindles, Icy Sports, Suicide from Jealousy, the Theory of Confiscation, and other matters, on the seventh.

SENATE. Jan. 30.—An adverse report was made on the bill to settle the claims of the 21st New-York Cavalry.

A bill was offered granting aid for a railway and telegraph from Idaho to Oregon.

A bill for protection of witnesses was intro-The resolution to send representatives to the Havre Nautical Exhibition was discussed but

not voted on.
The Additional Tenure-of-Office bill came up. The discussion was very spirited, and some ugly charges were made against the of many classes of Government em-No vote; but notice that it will be

ployés. No vote; but notice that it will be called for very soon.

The Supplemental Reconstruction bill was then discussed, by Mr. Cragin and Mr. Hendricks, until the close of the session.

Mr. Howe secured the floor, but gave way to

allow the presentation of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Cotton Tax bill.

The Committee recommend receding from the Senate amendment, and substitute a provision exempting cotton imported from abroad after

November, 1868.

House, Jan. 30.—A personal matter concerning Mr. Marshall of Kentacky and Gen. Burbridge first occupied attention.

Mr. Scoffeld offered a resolution to investigate charges made in the newspapers that Justice Field of the Supreme Court had publicly

and in an improper way given his opinion upon questions pending, and prophesied what the decision of the Court would be. (The matter referred to is the Reconstruction acts.) The resolution was adopted, only one Democrat in favor to 96 Republicans, and 14 Republicans of 22 Democrate opened. cans to 43 Democrats opposed.

Discussion was then resumed upon the bill to protect citizens abroad. No vote was taken. The Legislative Appropriation bill was re-The amendments to the Whisky Meters bill

The amendments to the Whisky Meters bill were concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the bill for the sale of the iron-clads were concurred in.

A bill was reported extending the grant of three months extra pay to all volunteer officers below the grade of Brigadier-General who were mustered into the service of the United States before April 26, 1855, and housealth.

States before April 26, 1865, and honorably

mustered out.

After asking for information on several topics, the House adjourned.

letter from Bayard Taylor, describing the present eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The reputation of the writer as an accomplished and experienced observer and a graphic delineator, especially acceptable to our readers.

The communication from the Citizens' Asso-

of law and an unpardonable extravagance, to which we call Mayor Hoffman's timely attention. When the resolutions to which the Citizens' Association advert are presented for his signature, we trust that he will not content himself with "a few suggestions," as he did in the matter of the armory appropriation, but will do his duty and veto them. The Supervisors showed how much they cared for his 'suggestions" respecting armories by voting \$40,000 more for the same purpose on the same day. Aldermen, of course, have no shame; they will vote for anything if they can make it pay; but it may be possible to reach Mr. Hoffman through the medium of popular in-

A Georgia correspondent says that "Root, Hog, or Die!" is the right exhortation to be addressed to the Southern people of all races -that their besetting vice is indolence, or apathetic waiting for something favorable to turn up. He proves this true by adding that they are now waiting for Reconstruction, and seems to intimate that this is natural if not laudable. What nonsense! The South was never before so well nor so cheaply governed as she is today, and never before did her producing classes labor with such fullness of assurance that the law would protect them in the quiet enjoyment of their righteous earnings.

The bugbear Confiscation has vanished. No body even affects to fear that any one is to be molested so long as he behaves himself. Now, then, why not all go to work? Land is everywhere cheap and abundant; timber, waterpower, food even, are to be had for money; and money, though scarce, may be had for honest work. We hold it the true course is for every man to find something to do, and do it with all his might.

WHY BE HIRELINGS! "The air bites shrewdly;" the Winter began early and holds firmly; while from every focus of population-from London, from Paris, from Florence, and from most of our own great cities-issue cries of hunger and suffering. Shoemakers stand unwillingly idle, though millions badly need shoes; multitudes shiver in rags, yet tailors lack bread because they can find no work. Such is the net result of Christian civilization in the later half of the XIXth Century; such the fruition of a century which has at least doubled the productive power of human labor. A man's faithful work produces far more Bread or Meat, Clothing or Shelter, than it ever did before; yet the proportion of those who lack Bread, Meat, Clothing, and Shelter, is greater to-day than a century ago-greater than it was in the darkest hours of our fathers' Revolutionary struggle or of our late War for the

Why is this? and how shall it be amended? Shallow thinkers and retail politicians have ready answers for these questions. One will tell you that the adoption of his panacea, the triumph of his party, will make all right, in defiance of the incontestable fact that seasons of general stagnation and wide-spread penury have been experienced under diverse parties and all manner of policies. We do not aim to give an exhaustive answer to these questions, when we point to one pervading cause of our present ills-the general and increasing partiality for the hand-to-mouth existence of the

City Hireling. Go into any rural neighborhood, and you will ind at least half the boys (too often, alas! the deverer half) anxious to escape from what they esteem their humdrum existence to the excite ments and broader horizon of city life. The youth who is most welcome to take his father's farm, cultivate and inherit it, taking due care of the old folks, spurns the suggestion-he longs for the hour when he may find freedom and opportunity in the city. The apprentice if apprenticeship has not utterly gone out of fashion) means to take a bec-line for the city so soon as he is "out of his time." Almost every young man heads toward the city, and will make a home there if he can. Hence, Flour and Beef are very high, while all manners of Fabrics are cheap; hence, tens of thousands hunger and shiver, though the earth yields generously, and the faithful, intelligent labor of one grower will produce more food than many persons ought to consume-more than two men's labor would have done a century ago. Hence, the crowds of beggars which infest every office and crowd every street, wedging themselves together by the million on a few square miles of pavement, and thus belying their own pretense of wanting "Something to Do."

Why should a man choose to be a hireling? Any one may own land who will-we mean any one who will evince reasonable energy. diligence, and frugality. It is a libel on a bounteous Creator to say that there need be any such aggregate of suffering from want as is now experienced. Half the amount spent within the last three years for drink, and narcotics, and fiddling and dancing, and on the gratification of lawless appetites, by the poor of this City, would lift them all above want in an instant. We do not mean that there are none among them who do not suffer without fault; we do mean that nine-tenths of the present sufferers might have been saved from abject need by proper forethought and thrift on their own part. Individuals suffer for others' sins; yet the general truth remains that there are work and sustenance for all who faithfully improve their opportunities. But all cannot live on one petty island, nor can all be hirelings. And, instead of Labor being oppressed by Capital, as demagogues assert, it is Capital alone that precludes general famine. Were not others more frugal and provident than those now in want, starvation must soon be the lot of hundreds of thousands.

A young man who begins the world with nothing but his hands must at first accept work wherever he can find it. If his board is all he can get, let him work joyfully and faithfully for that, till he can do better. If he can, at the same time, learn a trade, so much the better; at all events, let him learn whatever he can. Whenever he can obtain wages, let him accept and earn them, but always with a fixed resolve to work out of dependence-not sit down contentedly in it. Let him resolve to be his own master-the director of his own labor-at the earliest possible day: let him strive and save to hasten that blissful consummation. He who sits down to live on wages to the end of his days-to have work only when some one else happens to need his services-is a very slave in soul. If only to get out of the way of those who will want his place a few years That idea is not new-it is only a new

a hireling. We would not have every man a farmer. Other pursuits are useful and laudable, if not so absolutely necessary as is that of the tiller catch the popular gale, but that is hardly sufwill render his record of this remarkable event of the soil. But we would have every man the ficient reason for Senators vacating their seats owner of his home and implements by the time he has attained the age of thirty years. And nearly every one who religiously rejects doctrine prevails, we presume the Hon. James ciation to the Board of Aldermen, which we Liquor, Tobacco, and all forms of dissipation, R. Doolittle will head publish this morning, reveals a gross violation surely may be. If he must work in a city, let of political hari-kari.

him make his home in some suburb, where a lot of naked ground does not cost the price of a good farm. But it were better for nine-tenths of our mechanics to resolve to find or make homes in the broad, free, healthful country. Let a shoemaker, a tailor, a blacksmith, a tinman, a cooper, a wagon-maker, &c., to the number of thirty or forty, resolve to migrate together, and they may make a village on lands that cost but a trifle; nay, they might, by advertising, find landholders ready to give them all the land they need in some young village, in order to increase the value of the residue.

In one way or another, our cities should be depleted of their surplus population and the country blest with a large increase of its agricultural and mechanical force. The nation would be vastly stronger and richer, its people would be permanently nobler and happier, if Two or Three Millions of the population of our cities were transferred to localities where land is superabundant and people too few. And we trust the stern experience of the present Winter will impel a very general movement from cities to the open country.

FIGURES THAT DO LIE AND FIGURES THAT DO N'T.

We have been watching for some days the wanderings of a table made up from THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC professing to give the results in all the loyal States holding general elections in 1867, the ostensible purpose being to show that Congress does not represent the people. That table, at last, turns up in The World, and now, since it is so near to our doors, we propose to show that it is made intentionally false, or "doctored" so as to show the very opposite of the truth. The man who first made it up was a knave, and those who copy and indorse it are entitled to a fair share of the credit. Here is the table as it appears in The World:

California. Connecticut Iowa Kentucky Maine Maryland	. 47,565 . 58,543 . 90,225 . 46,644 . 63,602	Radical, 42,477 46,578 99,173 47,106 57,462 21,896 98,306
Mussachusetts Michigan Minnesota New-Hampshire New-Jerssy	70,360 55,865 29,543 32,657 67,468	
New-York Ohio Pennsylvania, Rhode Island Vermout Wisconsin	240,622 267,746 3,350 11,516	243,532 266,824 7,554 31,634 73,637
Total	1,576,507	1,554,945

Democratic majority ... 21,562 Thereupon The World proceeds to grieve in

this way: These 1,576,507 Democrats are represented in the United States Senate by seven men, and in the House of Representatives by 33, while the 1,554,945 Radicals have ninely-six Senators, and 104 members of the House. Pray when do these Eadical Senators and Representative represent Gen. Grant, moreover, has put himself on record as believing that "the will of the people is the law of the land." If he still adheres to this opinion, he might lose nothing by examining the figures given above.

Now, how does the reader suppose The World makes out the 21,562 Democratic majority given above? Why, by putting in Democratic New-Jersey, in which no "general election" was held, and by leaving out Republican Tennessee, in which there was a very animated canvass for Governor. Rectifying these "mistakes," the figures show nearly twice as much Republican as the jugglers make Democratic majority.

All except New-Jersey.... Republican majority.

Observe that we depend upon The World's own figures for all except Tennessee. Its assertion, however, that the Republicans have ninety-six Senators in Congress from the seventeen States named rather shakes our belief in the infallibility of World publications,

Now, as all the country looks to THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for the truth in regard to elections, and as our little book may not reach some of the distant corners where The World's false representations will be seen, we give herewith an actual copy of the footings of the returns from all the States, as they appear in THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1868:

STATES VOTE	NG FOR STATE OF	FICERS	IN 1867.
States.	Officera.	Ren.	Dem.
	Governor	57,619	46,035
New-Hampshire	Governor	25,860	32,663
Connecticut	Governor	40,578	47,565
	Governor		8,178
	Governor		11,510
Pennsylvania	Supreme Judge	266,834	267,746
Ohio	Governor	243,005	240,622
Kentneky	Goverbor	33,099	90,225
44	(Ind. Dem.)		13,167
	Governor	40,359	49,905
	(Ind. Kep.)	2,088	
	Governor	21,600	65,602
New-York	Sec. of State	325,099	370,029
	Supreme Judge		58,880
Michigan	Justice Sup. Cr	80,819	\$5,865
Minnesota	Governor	34,810	29,543
	Governor		68,873
Massachusetts	Governor		70,360
Teunessee	Governor	74,484	22,548
	. 100)		1,545,316
The second secon			
STATES VOTING	G, BUT NOT FOR S	TATE O	FFICERS.

Total		95 1,645,316
STATES VOTING, BUT NOT FOR S New-Jersey County Officers. Kansas Disfranchi Rebs.	51,114	DEFICERS. Dem. 67,468 12,990
* Total Dem. mnj	66,786	80,458
STATES VOTING FOR CONSTITUT	TONAL	CONVEN-
Louisiana Convention Alabama Convention Florida Convention Mississippi Convention South Carolina Convention Arkansas Convention North Carolina Convention Georgia Convention Virginia Convention Total	90,238 14,250 56,309 69,006 24,979 87,359 95,778 107,342	Against. 4,006 5,628 133 2,081 12,293 18,635 4,256 61,887
AggregateRep. maj	2,222,941	1,734,693
STATES NOT VOTING OR NOT R mated.		
Delaware No election Himois County officers Indiana County officers Miscouri Local officers	. 160,000	Den. 9,000 136,000 125,000

mated.	*****
match. Belaware No election 8,000 Hilmois County officers 160,000 Indiana County officers 140,000 Missouri Local officers 55,000 Nebraska Legislature 5,500 Nevada No election 6,500 Oregon No election 60,000 West Virginia Legislature 20,000	Dens. 9,000 136,000 125,000 35,000 4,500 4,500 10,000 30,000
Total estimated	357,500
RECAPITULATION.	
On State tickets. 1,565,811 County offices and franchise. 67,786 Constitutional Conventions. 550,344 Estimates and partial returns. 467,000	Dem. 1,545,816 80,458 108,919 357,500

"The returns for Convention in two or three States were incomplished by the full figures would add at least 50,000 to the vote in favor of Re-

Omitting the Convention vote altogether, and making a fair estimate (as above) in States where no vote was returned, we have a clear

Republican majority of about 115,000. We have printed The World exhibit, and shall expect it to copy ours in return. Of course, any attempt to answer its deductions about Congressmen not representing their constituents, would be a silly waste of time. We publish on another page an interesting hence, he ought to resolve not long to remain application of the doctrine of instruction once popular among the Democrats of this State. It may suit The World's disposition to shift and turn with weathercock facility to whenever the partisan balance in their State Legislatures falls against them. When this R. Doolittle will head the procession of victims

THE CRISIS IN ITALY. At the beginning of the new year poor Italy finds herself in a very unsatisfactory condition. Her ally, Prussia, has nearly arrived at the desired goal of national unity; Italy not only has not made any progress toward this goal, but the lamentable issue of the Roman question, and the weakness of the Government, have

largely increased the despondency already ex-

isting among the National party.

It must be admitted that the task which Italy has to solve is one of particular difficulty. In Germany, the Prussian Government may indulge the hope gradually to gain over the whole nation to its plan of establishing German unity; and this unity being once secured, there will, in a few years, not be found the smallest remåinder of a Hanoverian, Bavarian, or any other State Rights party. In Italy it is not so. Here that portion of the population which sincerely adheres to the teachings of the National Church cannot accept even the accomplished unity of the country without incurring the censures of the Church, which they feel in their consciences bound to obey. The Church has declared again and again, in the most solemn manner, that the patrimony of St. Peter-that is, the temporal dominion of the Holy Fatheris inviolable, and every attack upon it a sacrilege. Should even the National party succeed in annexing Rome, it will be long ere the Popes renounce the traditional teaching of the Church, and ere the Papalini cease to obey the orders of the Pope. More than once all the Bishops of the Catholic world have raised their voice in favor of the Temporal Power, and there can be no doubt that if the Œcumenical Council, which has been convoked for November, should meet, it will give the most solemn sanction, which the Catholic world knows, to the demand of the Pope for the maintenance of the Temporal Power.

The Papacy is-and probably will remain for a long time-the implacable enemy of Italian unity; but to judge by the disposition of the Italian Parliament, it would, without foreign aid, not long prevent the complete success of the union movement. But the intervention of France has evidently disorganized and demoralized the National party. France, after long masking her real intentions, has finally prononnced a clear and absolute veto. Italy has protested against this veto, and the sympathy of the civilized world is with her. But what avails a mere protest against the French army? If Italy does not want to renounce for the present the hope of establishing her unity, the Government, and the majority of the nation, have to act with promptness and energy. They have to meet the demands of Napoleon as they have been met in Germany by Bismarck. This, it is well known, has not been done. The Government has despondingly declared that it will not absolutely renounce the national programme, but will wait, with abject patience, until France withdraws her opposition. In this course the Government has the support of about one-half of the Italian Parliament.

Such conduct could not but precipitate the country into a crisis. Those Liberals who, like Ratazzi, deprecated a revolutionary movement, but desired the Government itself to make, if compelled, a bold stand for the sovereign rights of the nation against France, have joined the Pariy of Action. In Naples, Ratazzi is feted by the friends of Garibaldi and the chiefs of the Republican party. An extensive Republican outbreak has been organized all through Southern Italy. In its struggle against the Republicans, the Government will not only not have the support of the Papal party, in general the most determined opponent of Republicanism in Italy, but the Papalini in the Papal States, and the Bourbonists in Naples will not be slow to avail themselves of any opportunity that may offer for the overthrow of the National Government. Nothing, of course, could be more desirable to also in their grasp? Napoleon. There are indications that French influence begins to be directly used for undoing even that degree of Italian unity which has for some time been an accomplished fact. The Government appears to be more despondent than ever. France asserts that Prussia has joined her in her Roman policy, and Prussia takes care not to contradict the assertion.

One needs only to recall all these well-authenticated facts in order to realize the critical condition of poor Haly. We fear the year 1868 will have great trials in store for the Italian

The importance of cultivating friendly relations between England and America is pressing itself earnestly upon the British mind, and the dangerous obstinacy of Lord Stanley is filling his countrymen with uneasiness. Mr. Milner Gibson has made a speech at Ashton, urging the paramount importance of preserving peace between the two countries; and The Morning Star of London recommends that a special envoy of high character and commanding talents should be sent to Washington to effect a settlement of the Alabama claims. "The last " page of the official correspondence," says The Star, "has been written and published, and 'we are exactly where we were when the con-"troversy began. We are now waiting for the "next move in the game. It may be an unfriendly one on the part of Mr. Seward or "Mr. Seward's successor; in reality, another conciliatory step should at once be taken by "Lord Stanley,"

We rejoice to see that so reasonable and friendly a disposition prevails toward us on the other side of the water, and it certainly is reciprocated by the American people. We have no fear of war, nor, indeed, of any long interruption of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain: but we must remind Lord Stanley that the Alabama claims do not constitute the most dangerous question with which he has to deal. There is a more important dispute respecting the rights of naturalized citizens, and it is one upon which our Government is not disposed to brook much

There is a movement among some of the rural villages down toward Philadelphia and Baltimore to saddle upon the Government (for the benefit of the Camden and Amboy Monopoly) a midnight mail between Washington and New-York. Not long ago there was an "owl-train' running about that hour as far as Philadelphia, but the only service it performed beyond carrying now and then some top-heavy passenger, who had missed the night express, was to haul the delayed freight of the monopoly. On these trains they carried a carpet-bag mail, without charge; but since the freighting business does not pay the Company for running the "owl," they have got up a scheme to eke out their expenses by a raid upon the United States Treasury. Their project is all humbug. If the Government is especially anxious to do a good service for the people, let it use its influence to set up fast trains leaving New-York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, and other centers of business and intelligence, at about 4 or 4:30 a. m., and going through at the best attainable speed to all large towns this side of Cincinnati. Such trains, regularly established and certainly

run, would not only carry their tuns and tuns of fresh news, hot from the press, but the great letter-mails of the morning, and passengers almost without limit. The exploded owl-train is fit only to bring calves and chickens to the city market. Let it rest in forgetfulness.

The National Lincoln Monument Association have published a history of their past operations, from which we learn that the cash contributions for the patriotic purpose which they were organized to promote amount to \$84,000, which sum is now invested in Government bonds. The Legislature of Illinois has also appropriated \$50,000, which is not to be paid over until the money now in the hands of the Association has been exhausted. The City of Springfield, Ill., has granted a free title to a site for the proposed monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery, where the remains of Abraham Lincoln now rest in a temporary vault. No plan has yet been fixed upon, the time for receiving proposals and designs extending to the 14th of April next. The estimated cost of the monument is \$200,000, and the association therefore need about \$66,000 more. To raise this sum they appeal especially to women, to Sunday-Schools, to the public schools, to soldiers and sailors, the freedmen, and various religious, benevolent and other organizations throughout the country. Contributions may be sent to the Hon. James H. Beveridge, Treasurer, at Springfield, Illinois.

The World says that Gen. John Beatty, just chosen to Congress from Ohio, is on the Pendleton platform of paying off the National Debt in Greenbacks. If so, then he must have been chosen on the Reconstruction issue pure and simple; since the Greenback or Debt issue can have had no influence, one way or the other.

But, while we regret to hear that any Republican proposes to cheat the Nation's creditors, we do not believe Gen. Beatty goes the full length of Pendleton, who proposes an issue of Two Billions of Greenbacks, and the payment therewith of the entire Debt-or at least of the Five-Twenties-in open defiance of the solemn pledge made by Congress to the bondholders that no more than Four Hundred Millions of Greenbacks should ever be set afloat. We challenge proof that Gen. Beatty favors this flagrant, gigantic perfidy.

A bill is before the State Senate for the sale of our miserable old sheds, known by courtesy as City Markets. Without particularly inquiring into the bill's provisions, we hasten to approve the idea of breaking up at once and forever these disgraceful old rookeries. There is no good reason why the traditional market system should be kept up. We have long ago practically abandoned it; and now, since the old-time monopoly is no more, and the land, at present defiled by such offensive heaps of decaying lumber and vegetable and animal offal as Fulton and Washington "Markets" is worth a mint of money for wholesale trade, we say let the rookeries be sold at open and fair auction to the highest bidder. Tear down the sheds, and clear the way to the rivers. Let the marketing business go up town, where its customers went years ago.

Among the new projects before the Legislature is one to make an iron tube or pop-gun under the East River from this city to Brooklyn, through which passengers and so-forth may be blown back and forth by compressed air, as school-boys propel peas through quills. That immense joker, Silas Herring, heads the list of corporators. This is an indication that the iron thing will be safe, at any rate. By the way, is this another dodge of the Brooklyn Bridge, alias Union Ferry Company? Are they not satisfied with the control of the water and the air? Must they have the nethermost earth

We believe one of the Pendleton maxims is "caual taxation," more particularly aiming at the bond-barons, or holders of United States securities. Alas! how few doctors take their own medicine. George H. Pendleton figures. among many other leading Democrats, in the Cincinnati papers, as a man who refuses to pay the tax levied upon his National Bank stock. Does the "equal taxation" plank of the Ohio platform especially exempt Mr. Pendleton's bonds? Perhaps The World can answer.

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF JOUR-

The World, some days since, undertook to create a popular impression that its circulation was increasing at the expense of THE TRIBUNE, was already nearly as large as ours, and certain soon to exceed ours. We at once responded, proposing that an impartial, capable umpire should be chosen to examine thoroughly both establishments and ascertain the exact circulation of either journal, and that his report be conspicuously published in each paper, so as to set at rest all speculation and guess-work on the subject. This proposition was at once "declined" by The World, and there we supposed the matter at rest. But our neighbor persisted in talking largely but vaguely of his gains, insisting that our circulation was falling off !--so we stated exactly what our gains had been for the last two weeks, and awaited a like statement from The World; yet none came. Yet we find that paper persisting in the utterance of such misstatements as the following:

misstatements as the following:

"A correspondent writes to us from Hammondsport,
N. Y.: 'It beats all how anxious the Radicals are for
sound Democratic reading. Treenty of the Club to which
you send through me took. The Thibune last year. There
were one hundred Thibunes taken here last year—there are
about thirty Tribunes taken here now."
"So much for the falling off of The Tribunes. As 30 is
to 100 so are the five hours during which The Tribune's
mailing men are idle this year to the live hours during
which they were busy last year."

"The World, as
usual, increased last week seventy per cent more than The
Tribune."

"Concerning the Future, here is a little
sum: If The Tribune has fallen off seventy per cent in a
year, and The World in a year has gained more than one
hundred per cent, how long will it be before the ball stops
rolling altogether in the one case, and how fast will it
finally roll in the other?"

Anseer.—1. The Tribune has more subscribers in

Answer .- 1. THE TRIBUNE has more subscribers in Hammondsport, and more-thousands more-in the whole country, than it had one year ago, or six months, or three months ago.

2. It does not require five hours' less time, nor any less, to print and mail THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, than it did a year ago. 3. We propose to print, on Monday next, the actual

subscriptions received for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (all of them accompanied by the cash), for each and every secular day in the current month; and we propose to The World that its subscriptions for each day be likewise made out, and the two lists printed side by side on the editorial page of each paper, and of every issue thereof, as follows: Weekly Tribune. Weekly World.

Jan. 1..... copies. and so to and including this, the last day of the

Shall the two lists of actual subscriptions be thus printed side by side in both journals ! If The World desires any further verification than the simple affirmation of the publishers respectively, it has but to suggest it. We mean to come at the naked, incon-

testable truth.

Does The World accept this proffer? If not, we shall consider the discussion closed. We have no room to waste on mere rhodomontade and rigmarole.

The Chicago Advance says it is reported that Mr. Oliver Johnson retires from the editorial staff of The Independent, giving place to Prof. Ward, formerly of Ripon College. This is a mistake. Mr. Ward's accession to the staff of that journal does not involve the retirement of Mr. Johnson, who is still the managing editor.

WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING DEBATE ON RECONSTRUCTION-ATTACK UPON JUSTICE FIELD OF THE 8U PREME COURT-THE BANKING AND CURRENCE BILL-COMMISSIONER ROLLINS'S SUCCESSOR TO BE NOMINATED TO-DAY-SHARP LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN. THERERAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1868. The Senate debate on Reconstruction was renewed to-day in two strong speechesthe first from Senator Cragin of New-Hampshire in favor of the Congressional policy, and the second from Senator Hendricks of Indians against it. Mr. Cragin's speech was full of convincing facts and bristled with points. Mr. Hendricke's remarks were mainly in reply to Gov. Morton's masterly speech of a week ago, and it presented the Democratic side of the question in its best and most powerful light. The galleries were full, and the spectators listened attentively throughout the four hours of the discussion. The interest seems to increase rather than diminish as the debate progresses. The question is to be kept before the Senate a week onger. Several of the ablest speakers, among them Senators Fessenden and Conkling, have yet to take part. The morning hour in the Senate was devoted to the discussion of the bill, which was recently introduced by Senator Patterson of New-Hamsphire, in addition to the Tenure of Office act. No action was taken. It is hardly probable that anything will come from the resolution.

Directly after the House met to-day, Mr. Schofield of Pennsylvania introduced a resolution which created a rather noisy debate of about half an hour. An evening paper here, said, last evening, that one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court had publicly at a dinner party given here recently expressed the opinion that the reconstruction acts of Congress are illegal, and added that should the opportunity be offered, he would so give an opinion in court. On the strength of this assertion a resolution was introduced, directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the matter, and report articles of impeachment against the Judge, should the facts warrant such a course. The Democrats became intensely excited over the resolution, and denounced it with all the adjectives at their command. During the debate, a Democrat committed himself by asserting that he know the resolution to be aimed at Justice Field.

After a deal of noise and talk the resolution was passed, about 20 Republicans and all the Democrate voting in the negative. It is hardly probable that anything can come of the resolution. Judge Field's friends say to-night that he denies the story, and says that he can easily explain its source. Banks's report on rights of American citizens in foreign countries was postponed, after a brief debate, until next Tuesday. The remainder of the day's session was consumed in debate on Mr. Julian's bill to repeal the law by which railroad companies in Southern States were granted certain Government lands. The debate was very spirited, and an adjournment took place without a vote. The probabilities are that the bill will pass by a small majority. Most of the opposition to the bill comes from the New-England States, where much of the stock of these Southern railroads is owned. The House Committee on Banking and Currency

resumed, to-day, the consideration of the bill substituting the Government legal tenders for the National Bank currency, and had thereon an excited and protracted discussion, which lasted to the hour of adournment. The opponents of the bill urged their views very earnestly, and hoped that the Committee would take no action on it for the present, but that they would await the action of Congress on financial matters generally. The majority in the Committee were in favor of immediate action, but the minority arked a postponement for a week, and this was finally granted. Had the vote been taken to-day, the Committee would have stood five for and four against the measure. Gen. Sherman has written a sharp letter to the

Chairman of the Ordnance Committee, relative to the testimony affecting the case of Gen. Dyer. It appears that the regular army officers are complaining of the action of the Committee in their investigations, inasmuch as opportunities have not been allowed the officers of the Ordinance Department to make proper defense before the Committee. The Chairman has replied rather pointedly, that the Committee have afforded every facility during investigation, and allowed every officer interested to be prosent when testimony was taken.

The President has definitely decided to make a ange in the office of Commi Revenue, and your correspondent is authorized to assert, on the highest official authority, that the President will send in Wisewell's name to-morrow for the position. Perry Fuller's friends are confident that he is to be the nominee. They think that the contest lies between him and Wisewell.

It is said on trustworthy authority that the President will not veto the anti-Contraction bill, but allow it to become a law under the 10 days' clause. Secretary McCulloch's friends have been striving to drive him in another direction, but he will make no opposition, as he believes the measure rather popular. A bill looking to the securing of an International

Copyright law is to be introduced to-morrow in the

Senate.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Lieut-Commander C. C. Carpenter of the United States steamer Wyoming, dated Cape Town, off of the Good Hope, Nov. 30, 1867, announcing his arrival there on the 21st of November from Batavis. He would sail on the 5th of December for Boston, touching at St. Thomas, West Indies. All well.

The President has nominated Robert H. Kerr to be Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Edward Thornton, the newly-arrived British Minister, was at the State Department this morning, and had an interview with the Hon. Fraderick Seward, the Secretary being absent. It is not doubted that the Senate would ratify the Reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

T. Scott Steward of Pennsylvania has been nominated by the President as Consul at Osacca and Hiego.

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The south Steward of Pennsylvania has been hominated by the President as Consul at Osacca and Hiego.

It appears from official data that the Secretary of the Interior has made a contract with James F. Poy of Detroit for the sale of all the unoccupied Cherokee nontral lands in Kansas at a uniform rate of one dollar per acre.

Several delegations of Indian tribes are in this city, among them nine Utes, representing four or first different bands. The Government is in treaty relations with only one of these bands, namely, the Toboquache. Those now here desire to rectify what they charge to be wrong in the treaty, and to negotiate a new one, so as to embrace all the bands. The Cherokee delegation, seven in number, including their chief, Col. Downing, are here on general business for the tribe. The desire, among other things, that one of the boundaries of their country, as provided by treaty, shall be run, and for this purpose the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$5,000. A number of Cherokee Indiana from North Carolina are also in Washington on business respecting their fragmentary tribe.

Delegations of the Choctawa, Shawnees, and Stockbridges are also in the city looking after the general interests of their respective tribes.

Speaker Colfax has just received a letter from Judge Shellabarger, dated Springfield, Ohio, saying that he is improving in health and will return to his seat during the present session of Congress.

The accompanying statement prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, from the efficial records of his Department, discloses the following facts:

First: The falling off in the recepts of Internal Revance for the fiscal year 1507 in all the 20 Revenue Districts, as compared with 1856 was \$19,507,41 92; being an receipts from 1857 as compared with 1856 was only \$15,170 and recommendation of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue.

Third: In these 29 districts the falling off of the receipts from 1857 as compared with 1850 was only \$15,170 and the congress wer

Sixth: In 101 of the 240 collection districts there were no changes of Collectors or Assessors during the fiscal